his justification consists of absurdities and positive balsehoods; while he shows that every thing which has been definitely alleged as a grievance, is no cause for seconsion. The charge that the North has forced and kept the slavery agitation upon the country until it has endangered the safety of the South, is of the usual character of our President's Messages for the last three terms, during which they have been vehicles for false partisan charges against one-half of the people of the nation. To lie like a drab, is now changed for the popular phrase, "to lie like a President's Message."

The idea that the agitation in the North has inspired the slaves with vague notions of freedom, and the pathetic touch about the Southern matrou retiring at night in dread of servile insurrection, all on account of Northern Abolitionists, is worthy of a maudlin reaction of that Old Monongahela which the President is so excellent a judge of.

What the slaves know of Northern Abolitionists they have learned from the liarangues of Southern politicians. It is constantly proclaimed in their hearing that the Republicans will free them if they succeed, The more ignorant slaves of the extreme South actually believe that the Republicans are black, from hearing them constantly called Black Republicans, and from this they expect that Republican success will be the success of their own race

He shows that the election of Lincoln is no cause for secession, and that there is no cause of complaint on account of the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and that the enforcement of the Fugitive-slave Law depends on the Federal authorities, and is not defeated by State legislation. He might have added that no law is enforced with so much certainty, and the resistance to no law is punished with so much soverity as the

Fugitive-slave Law. This disposes of the case. If he had restricted himself to that and then taken his position against secession, he would, for the first time in his life, have taken a decided, bold and honest stand. But he destroys his position against secession by charging the North with offenses and aggressions upon the slave property of the South, and with incessantly exciting the slaves to insurrection, which, if true, would make the South false to themselves and fit for slaves, if they did not secede, no matter what the

He ejaculates, how easy it would be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever by letting the slave States alone, and permitting them to manage their own State affairs, as they only are responsible to God for slavery, and the North has no more right to interfere with them than with similar institutions in Russia or Brazil.

Who has tried or proposed to prevent the slave States managing their own affairs? There is only one case on record, the invasion of John Brown, and certainly Virginia had full satisfaction out of him. The North has no more interfered with the slave States managing their own slaves, and no more propoges to interfere with them, than it does with Russia or Brazil.

Why, then, is not the elevery question settled forever, and peace and harmony restored to the distracted country? There is a question of slavery in the Territories, but there is no reason why this should distract and endanger the country. But the dangerous excitement and sectional hostility arise from the perpetual misrepresentations of the Old Public Functionary and of the politicians and presses of his party, who are trying to save a party by exciting civil was in the country

This Message, with its prefended determination to maintain the integrity of the country, is merely adding fuel to the sectional bostility, and justifying South Carolina in all that she has done or threatend. A President who would use the army and navy against a people rebelling for the cause which he has made out, would deserve to have his nock stretched.

The secession part of the Message winds up by affecting that the Federal Government is imbecile as to enforcing the Federal laws against a secoding State. His own imbecility seems to him a weakness of the Government. His recommended amendments to the Constitution are merely to declare things which the Supreme Court has can make them, are judicially settled questions.

Applogerical-The Press and the Message. It has been the custom, almost from time immemorial, for the newspapers of the United States to seize upon the time of the delivery of the Annual Message of the President of the United States to Congress as the occasion for an especial display of journalintic enterprise. To get the first copy of the message and put the document in type in advance of all cotemporaries, thereby moz opolizing the columns of the paper with that which not one person in twenty ever reads, to the exclusion of matter of interest to all, has hitherto been considered an achievement worthy of a heavy expanditure in money and labor, and entitling the party to no lit-

tle consideration. We take a somewhat different view of the matter. We do not feel at liberty to depaive our subscribers of their usual variety, upon the presumption that we are offering them a compensation in some fifteen or twenty columns of dry disquisitions upon matters that few understand, and in which still fewer take an interest. Had we a large waste of paper to fill, with an unusual dearth of better material, we might perhaps prevail upon ourselves to accept the assistance of the President, and give what is usually the least interesting and the least significant document of the season, entire. As it is, we prefer to cater for the larger number, and if we must displease any, displease the few quid muses and politicians, rather than the huge multitude of men, women and children who love the Panss because they never fail to And in its contents some thing.

to interest and amuse, While, therefore, we feel no disposition to detract any thing from the credit that is due to our cotemporaries, for their enterprise in bringing the message through by telegraph, we have not considered it desirable to follow their example. At a considerable cost they have made their issues for one day a little licevier than usual—a not uncosmon result

of that species of effort-winte the Parss, keeping the even tenor of its way, will find twenty readers of its stores to one who has the courage to wade through the wilderness

necessary to ciothe or conceal his opinions.
Our dispatches give a condensation of the message, which will save our renders the trouble of wading through this ponderous pment to find the same substance, and is as much as the mass of our readers would be willing to read.

Quieting the Southern Lambs by Crying

The Enquirer insists that there is no help for the crisis, and no way to protect and foster the trade and industry of this city, than to go on in the same policy which has brought on the excitement, and howl against our own citizens as incendiaries, robbers, and murderers, who only wait a favorable opportunity, such as the election of Lincoln, to carry servile war, rape and rapine into the homes of the South. The only recourse it can see is to destroy the industry of our own city in order to change its politics. Let it pursue its course. We prefer another, There is nothing in its moral, political, or financial results, to induce an untrammeled newspaper to fellow it.

What a beautiful system of popular government we have in this country, and especially in this locality. We have a couple of newspapers, published in this city, and living off its people, one of which has just received a fat slice of the county patronage, doing their utmost to destroy the business and industry of this city, welcoming every report of any Southern excitement against the people of Cincinnati, and of the loss of our trade, and of the discharge of our laborers from employment, and manufacturing such to the way to punish our people, all and solely for the purpose of making some party

advantage out of their ruin. What are the civil wars by which Mexico carries on her partisan contests, compared with this political guerilla warfare? It has this season destroyed more property in the United States than the Mexican civil wars have in the last ten years. And yet we talk of the Mexican Government as anarchy, and as justifying foreign intervention,

and even our intervention! The glorious freedom of the press, which our liberties," is now manufacturing firebrands and throwing them among the property and business of our citizens, shouting over its destruction, exulting over every laborer that is left without employment, and over every Northern man who is abused or murdered by Southern brutality, and exciting the South to worse fanaticism, in the hope that on the ruins of our business it may rebuild the fallen Democratic Party.

What hope is there from the resurrection of a party which has gone down to ruin and disgrace by just such leadership? Is such a hope worth self-destruction?

We can safely leave to the Enquirer the last word on such charges as that "abuse and denunciation of our Southern neighbors is "whole policy." This is uncommonly sernpulous for the Enquirer. It does not say that the Pages "abases and denounces our understood so. When the Enquirer becomes so scrupulous as this about making a charge, we may expect to find the devil among the saints. It comes with a good grace from a paper which has rung the changes on the charge of Alsunion against Mr. Brockinridge and the Southern Democracy through the whole canvas, and which holds that a majority of squatter sovereigns in a Territory may deprive the emigrants from the of their slave property. To abolitionize Southern property, and accuse the deminant party in the South of disunion and treason, and the dominant party in the North of an irrepressible desire to rob and murder their Southern neighbors, seems to the Enquirer the way to cultivate national and fraternal sentiments. For our part we have seen that thing tried, and we want none of it. We regard all the hostile feeling in the South against our city, as created by these journals and the politicians of the same sort; and every Northern man who is mobbed and murdered in the South, or murdered by the false witness of these journals against our own people.

Educational.

We fear that we have not given sufficient credit to the Executors of the McMicken bequest, for the thorough manner in which they are charging and discharging their dutics. As the boy observed, who received his education on a barge, and who, at a gentleman's table, found "shipping" soup with a already declared, and which, so far as law spoon rather awkward work-"what's the use of taking it in tail when you can ship it in bulk?" whereupon he drank it out of the dish. What is the use of detailing merit when one thirty-thousand-dollar item ex-

But the Enquirer points out some of the herculean labors of the executors, and says the other city journals have "gone off half cocked," from which we infer that such a condition is regarded as but a partial qualification for journalism in that concern. This is discouraging to the profession, but perhaps it grows out of the natural propensity which every one has to magnify his own

specialty, and exalt his own horn. The Enquirer specifies that "the executors gave each a bond in the sum of \$150,000/ and the property is worth a \$1,000,000; and declares with profound solemnity that persons who give bond in extraordinarily large amounts, and undertake such trusts, "should

be well paid," This seems weighty and forcible. Ten thousand dollars each is but a portion of the bond. Probably the bond should be paid up at once, if it is so expensive. But do not the sureties, who are on this bond take the greatest risk, and are they in any way released by these payments. One would suppose that the sureties in the sum of \$150,000 for the faithfulness of these executors, were entitled to a pretty liberal

share of the estate. As for the magnitude of the property, that is a complaint which is being rapidly removed under the efficient executorship. As to its being wor'h a million, the city might, under other circumstances, be grateful to the Enquirer if it would—to use a merine phrase—"make it so;" but, as it is, it seems to be of no consequence to any body but the executors; and as a basis for charging for services it had better be called

One house in Lamyette, Ind., has lost four-teen hundred head of hogs by the cholera this season, and the disease still provails all along the Wabaah.

Bir. Reemelin on Slave Tenures. We publish a communication from Mr. Reemelin in regard to the doctrine of the address of the State-rights Demonracy of of words with which the President finds it Hamilton County. This disclaims the doctrine that any sovereignty ban abolish rights of property; but adds a proviso, "except in due course of law," which he says is a phrase of such universal acceptance that he presumes we can not be ignorant of it. It has an accepted signification. Due course of law is by the judgment of a Court. We may be excused for misunderstanding Mr. Reemelis when he before spoke of the abrogation of slave tenures by a sovereignty, and of the relation of slavery continuing in a

> by sovereign authority. If Mr. Reemelia will recall these expressions, perhaps be will find that he also erred in his construction. We suspect that in spite of the universal acceptance of the phrase, "due course of law," Mr. Reamelin does not understand it as we do. He seems to think that laws passed by sovereign authority are the due course of law which can take away property rights. Then a majority of the people can confiscate the property of the minority. Due course of law is judicially understood to be by verdict of a court, for debt or penalty. In no other way can property be taken away from the owner by due course of law, except for public use without due compensation.

Temptation

The subscribers to the Parss are much an noyed by having it stolen from their doors. A remarkable feature in the case is that the Passs is taken, while the other city papers are left. This shows that it is done with premeditation and discrimination. The instances seem to be most numerous on Suareports, and directing and urging the South | day. To steal any paper is bad; but to steal a religious paper, is a degree of turpitude which quite exceeds description. We doubt not that a regular course of the Press will convert any body, but the number of unconverted constantly coming on, keeps up a large consumption of the papers of our subscribers.

While on this subject we will inquire, would it not be a good hit for some of our mechanics to contrive a box to receive papers, which would be easily attached to door-posts, in which they would be protected from the weather and kept secure for is tonsted and culogized as "the palladium of the householder?" Such a convenience at a low price would have a run.

Montgomery at Church. The telegraph informs the nation that Montgomery attended church at Lawrence, on Sunday. Surely, he can not be so had as he is painted. We do not learn whether prayers were offered up for his success, as they do for disunion in the South Carolina churches; but that, of course, is what he went for. It can not be that a man who attends church can be a bad man, unless the thing operates differently in the Territories, from what it does here.

THERE is something mysterious in the laborious attention which the telegraph companies or their reporters have paid to in perfect character with its" (the Passs's) the Burch divorce case, in the mean time overlooking things of five times its importnuce. One would like to know who it is that pays for this assiduity. The especial Southern neighbors," but wishes to have it attention that is paid to the circulation of specimens of the peculiarly pious literature of the complainant, would seem to suggest that he had taken an interest in making his woes as well as his religion common property. If this is true, he ought to be shown up, and his meanness exposed.

THE ECONOMY AND PECULIARITY OF NATURE. Nature is no spendthrift, says Ralph Waldo Emerson, but takes the shortest way to her ends. As the general says to his soldiers, "if you want a fort, build a fort, so nature makes every creature do its own work and makes every creature do its own work and get its living—is it planet, animal or tree? The planet makes itself. The animal cell makes itself; then what it wants. Every creature, with or dragon, shall make its own lair. As soon as there is life, there is self-direction, and absorbing and using of material. Life is freedom—life in the direct ratio of its amount. You may be sure the new-born man is not inert. Life works both volunter by and supernaturally in its neighvolunter ly and supernaturally in its neigh-borhood. Do you suppose he can be e ti

bothood. Do you suppose he can so 'e timated by his weight in pounds, or that he is
contained in his skin, this reaching, radiating, jaculating fellow? The smallest candle
fills a mile with its rays, and the papillse of a
man run out to every star.
When there is something to be done, the
world knows how to get it done. The vegetable eye makes leaf, pericarp, root, bark or
thorn, as the need is; the first cell converts
itself into stomach, mouth, nose or nail, acitself into stomach, mouth, nose or nail, ac-cording to the want; the world throws its life into a hero or a shepherd, and puts him where he is wanted. Dante and Columbus were Italians in their time; they would be Russians or Americans to-day. Things ripen, new men come. The adaptation is not capricious. The ulterior aim, the purpose beyond itself, the correlation by which plan-ets subside and crystalize, then animate beasts and men, will not stop, but will work into finer particulars, and from finer to finest.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VISION WITNESSED IN AN EXTRAOBDINARY VISION WITNESSED IN ENGLAND.—A vision similar to the far-famed specter of the Brocken, or to that beautiful phenomenon witnessed by Forbes on the Furca, has just been observed in England. A few weeks since a gentleman climbed up the steep down which shelters the pleasant sen-coast village of Bonchurch, in company with several of his friends. On the summit as a hight of 700 feet, they amused themselves by watching in front of them the dense fog which was rolling in from the sea and pour-ing along the flanks of the down. It was about four o'clock, and the sun directly beabout four o'clock, and the sun directly behind them was apparently at about their level. The refraction of its rays through the mist produced a beautiful iris of an oval form. While gazing at this they were suddenly conscious of several dark, sepulchratiooking forms of colossal dimensions in the center of the halo. On raising their arms and taking off their hats their actions were mimicked by the images, and they then saw that the objects were their own shadows, prejected by the sun at their backs on the fog-wall opposite. As the mist approached nearer, and the sun sank lower, the gigantic figures at length vanished.

THE FORDNESS OF THE POOR FOR PETS .-Fanny Fern writes: "It is odd as true, that the poorer our city lane-and-alley population are, the more pets, in the shape of parrots, puppies, cats and monkeys, they keep. Often I have scarcely known whether to laugh or cry, when, upon opening the door of some miserable den, scarcely large enough to contain a rickety bed or chair, my ears and heets have been at once assailed by the paws and lungs of these creatures. On the whole, I think I have felt more like crying, as I thought that even in these miserable places the great need of loving some thing, and having something to love, can never, by the lowest surroundings of degradation, be unterly extinguished. They whom the world repudiates the poor dumb creature looks up to, and without questioning his antecedents. Philosophers have told us that the firmest friends are they who are chosen from our inferiors. Whether this is a compliment to, or a satire upon human inture, I leave to he reader as an open question.

When about to undertake an enterprise, take as long a time to think as the circumstances will allow; but when the time has come to set, stop thinking.

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JOHN MURPHY IS A CANDI-BYREAT COMMISSIONE'S. For the city of Covington, Ky., at the January elec-tion, 1861. Territory until it conflicts with laws passed

GYMNASTIC SECTION OF THE CATHULIC INSTITUTE.—Bids for fis-ting up the Gymnasium will be received by the Committee up to 5 o'clock F. M., of MONDAY, 7th inst., at the Office of W.Ampele Powell, Nos. 3 and 4, Newe's Building, corner Bace and Fourth-streets, where the plans and specifications may be seen.

By order of the Committee

BEFORE NOTICING A PATENT Medicine, we have to be convinced that it will prove feelf to be all that it is recommended and we would say that the Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator of Prof. Wood will stand the test foily, and in fact it is withent any doubt the first article in market for Partiying the Blood and strengthening the "system. We have no horitation in recommending its use to all. not-MWFbm THE POLLOWING GOODS CAN be found at very low prices, at JOHN A.

Wolllenhoff S. 44 fifth-st., two doesn from Wainut:

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Handsome cut-giass fooblets, per doesn, 83;

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December 2, 1860.

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Good, Botter, Best! CINCINNATI, NOV 97, 1960 - MR. J L UTLER, Agnut, 39 Vigo-st. - Piones send us 056 dozen, assorted, of your EVER My FLUID INES, as our customers call for it, and obblic DEBOAL & HEOTHER, Fay's Tabe, for Greecers, Wooden and Hard

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE

Panic Prices of 1857 Revived

-AT THE-DRY-GOODS STORE

TY days, commencing December 3, 1800, at city. To all who want goods that are desirable, we would say, dan't miss this opportunity, for we ve the goods, and we are bound to sell them have the goods, and we are bound to sell them.
We give a list of some of our stock, and all goods
not herein specified will be made to correspond in
price with those given; and we shall be duity receiving new goods by express, as Mr. Win. O Rellip,
a member of the firm, is at present in New York,

ttending the forced auction sales. New styles Cloaks we have been sell-New styles Cleaks we have been sell-

quare Shawls we have sold for....... 5 00, for 2 00 quare Shawls we have sold for...... 2 50, for 2 50 uca' Shawls we have sold for ...... 1 25, for 90 Broche Double we have sold for...... 15 00, for 10 50 Broche Double we have sold for...... 11 25, for 8 50 Square Double we have sold for...... 2 00, for 6 00 Square Double we have sold for...... 8 99, for 6 90 French Meriness we have sold for.... 1 90, for 62%

French Calicoes we have sold for ..... French All-wool Platids, sold for ..... Table-cloths, all linen, 7-4, sold for . 1 00, for 60 Table-cloths, all lines, 8-4, sold for . 1 25, for 85 able-cloths, all lines, 8-4, core caves Flannels, all wool, in every color, seld for 25 color, seld for 25 color, seld for 175, for 120, 14 All-wool Covers, sold for 25 kg, for 6 kg, for

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Net'secumulation of assists 1st June, 1500 Total claims by death, paid to lat of 2,263,032 Total claims by death in Cipcianati, 1600,000 Annual Dividend declared 1st January, 1850, Forty-five Per Cent. THIS CONSERVATIVE COMPANY

Information, pamphiete and tables freely supplied without charge, and applications solicited by the undersigned.

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PETER THOMSON, AGAIN IN THE FIELDS

DORT DINDAS, HIGHLAND MAI/T, and all other Pure bootch whickies, and English Ales and Forter,—Just received two puncheous of the worth-remement FORT DUNDAS H49H-LAND MAI/T, Also, two puncheous of ISLAY SCOTCH WHIERY Also, one puncheous of Helbonald Oleany, and one suncheous of McDonald Gleany, and one suncheous of McDonald Gleany, and one suncheous of Davish are from the most colerated Distilleries of Sectional, and are guaranteed offsunk and frum.

Also, on hand, new supplies of Section, and are guaranteed offsunk and frum.

Also, on hand, new supplies of Section and English Aless—Burton on Twest, and Hibbert's famous London Brown Stoot, and many other choice articles, which my friends are cordisky layies to call and examine at my old stand, No. 35 West Taindest, between Walnut and Vius, south side.

807-X

Stanket Shawls we have sold for ...... 8 00, for Blanket Shawls we have sold for ..... 6 25, for 4 25

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undersigned JOHN W. HARTWELL, Assut.
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Dr. J. E. Watts, Medical Examiner, 223
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